WHAT SHALL WE WEAR?

HOW TO MAKE COTTON DRESSES FOR SPRING AND SUMMER.

Prevailing Styles in Brooches and Bar Pins-A Jaunty Basque Bodice With Walstcoat That May Be Worn With Any Style of Skirt.

Basque bodices are exceedingly fashionable at the present time, especially when worn with a waistcoat of contrasting material and color. While confined to no certain age, these bodices are most largely worn by young



The bodice here seen and reproduced from The Season has a short basque at the back and may be worn with a skirt arranged in any style. The waistcoat of plaited cream colored surah, which is made, with the front part of the neck band, on a separate foundation, can be changed when desired. The lower part of the waistcoat, closed in the middle with hooks and eyes, is lined with surah. The pocket tabs are 6% inches wide and 2% inches long; the revers are 4% inches wide above. The sleeve cuffs are'4 inches and the neckband 2 inches wide. The bodice here represented was made of mixed colored cheviot, with trimmings of red brown plush, large passementerie buttons and harmonizing

Brooch and Bar Pins.

The brooch or round pin is fast gaining popularity; indeed, it is now the most fashonable form of neck pins made, although the lace or bar pin-as the long pin is variously brooch nowadays need not conform to any regular size or form, so long as it is short and broad rather than bar shaped it is a brooch. In our illustration we give three popular patone a regular bar pin.



BROOCHES AND BAR PINS.

One simulates, with small gems in a gold setting, a star and crescent, which, by the by, is a very popular design. The other brooch consists of a gold horseshoe with a clover leaf in the center. This is also a favorite design. The remaining trinket is a bar pin set with small brilliants. If a lady can afford but one style of pin it is advised that she select a brooch, as the probabilities are that another season the bar pin will be nearly if not quite out of fashion.

Cotton Dresses for Spring.

The cotton dresses being prepared for spring and summer wear are mostly of Scotch ginghams, satteens, lawns and muslins, trimmed with embroidery, velvet and the corded and looped edge ribbons of smooth silk in preference to those of satin or velvet. The waists of these dresses are basques, or else round waists gathered to a belt, while some of the French models are polonaises. The basques are shaped like those of stuff dresses, with darts and side forms, though not made to fit so snugly, and are lined throughout, sometimes with the dress material (being merely doubled), or in other cases with a plain, solid color of that material if the goods are at all transparent, while the close satteens have colored satteen or thin silesia linings that are sometimes supplied with whalebones, and finished in every way as a silk or wool dress would be. The gingham and lawn basques are made with reference to the laundry and may be without lining or with it, as the wearer chooses, and should have the seams pressed open and overcast. The shirred basques will be worn again, with shirring just in front of the throat, or else along the shoulders, and again at the waist line in back and front. pointed in front and have two box plaits behind. Their trimming is open patterned embroidery, set on as a slender V shaped vest, with narrow revers of the embroidery this will usually succeed. beside it. The collar is turned over and straight, as are the cuffs of the coat sleeves. or the wristband of the shirt sleeves, which are again suggested. The edge of the basque has in it embroidery shaped to a point in front, wider or the hips, and quite wide in the back, where it passes under the postilion pleats. A short square bow of ribbon is on the left side of the collar, and a larger bow with ends is on the waist line in the back. Small pearl buttons, nearly flat, with eyes in

The skirt and its drapery are attached to one belt; the skirt is gored as any foundation skirt is, hemmed plainly, or finished with a foot pleating, and has a cushion bustle and steels. If the appearance of a full skirt is fall, which may be half a yard deep, or deeper if required. The overskirt of the dress goods falls in a long pointed apron, with the point turned underneath, and has square or rounded back breadths, with the top drooping down from the belt in points or burnoose folds. The long, round overskirt will be worn again, as it always is, simply bemmed, and caught up on the sides to suit the figure of the and baking powder together; add the butter wearer, either in long slender funnel shaped and sugar alternately with the milk; lastly plaits, or for a slight figure with full folds on add the whites of seven eggs; flavor to taste. the hips; this aversgirt is liked with a very plain lower skirt made of a straight fall tucked above a hem, or with rows of insertion and a hem instead of scallops.-Harper's

Do not spit upon anybody's floor, whether carpeted or bare.

Earrings are again fashionable.

ALL AROUND THE HOUSE.

Up Stairs, Down Stairs, in Kitchen and in the Ladles' Parlor.

An excellent way to dust a room is to begin with the walls. Pin or tie several thicknesses of cloth over a broom and sweep the walls down thoroughly, leaving at the same time all the doors and windows open. This matter of sweeping the walls is an important one; if you don't believe it examine the cloths after the cleaning has been done. The walls swept down, it is next in order to wipe off with a damp cloth the backs of all the picture frames and the tops of the door and window frames. At least once every week get a good draft, which will carry the dust out of the window; then shake the curtains and beat all the upholstered furniture, for these are prime sinners in the matter of harboring dust.

The window sash, sill and glass ought all to receive attention. Remember that a room is not thoroughly dusted until all the furniture, wood work and gas fixtures have been cleaned. Rooms that are thoroughly swept and dusted once every week require but little extra labor when that grand and very troublesome household upheaval, known as "house cleaning," occurs.

Madras Curtains.

The present fancy in curtains is for the various styles, qualities and patterns that come under the general head of "Madras goods." Some of the new crepe Madras goods have fine tinsel in the tiniest flecks, but this is not regarded as in any sense a novelty, it having appeared last season. The arrangement of the metal is somewhat novel, and for this and for the exquisite combination and blending of the many tints the new goods are worthy of the highest praise.

The favorite colors are of a somewhat subdued order. Brown in almost every shade, the entire range of olive, myrtle and sage greens, copper, mandarin and every shade of yellow, a very little light blue, dashes of red mostly verging on garnet, resewood and maroon, old rose, or faded rose as it is called, brick color and all of the variations of these shades are found in the best assortments of these goods that are now coming from foreign

A new fifty inch all silk grenadine curtain stuff in fancy weave is attracting deserved attention. It is shown in all colors, the gold and ecru tints being the most desirable. Silk brocading in Madras weave on serim and grenadine ground is shown in all popular colors and patterns.-Decorator and Furnisher.

Dining in Vaulty Fair.

There was an exceptionally elegant dinner party in Vanity Fair one night last week. The tablecloth was of white satia edged with lace, and across the center, forming an X, were blue plush scarfs with fringe of gold. Four silver stands with branches on all sides, which, however, were not symbolical of family trees or genealogy, held fruits or corputermed—is also in style. A pin to be called a lent candles, on which were colored silk shades. The china, glass and silver ware was exquisite, possibly remnants of Eugenie's pantry, and at each plate was a "favor" that came from a most noted silversmith and terns in neck pins, two being brooches and jeweler. There was music by an orchestra, "concealed," as usual, behind a screen of expensive flowers, and when the finger bowls came they were of hammered silver, filled with perfume, on which floated, of all flowers, violets! Subsequently a "hired woman" read poetry when the company had adjourned to the drawing rooms, and large bouquets of cut flowers were brought for the ladies to carry home with them, "It cost \$1,000 if it cost a cent," said a man of calculating turn of mind who was present.

Ventilation Without Draught.

been found very satisfactory in solving the Always take something before entering the troublesome problem-how to secure fresh air in a room without exposing the inmates to draughts. Nail or screw a neat strip of wood -from one to two inches wide-upon the window sill just inside the sash and extending across the window. Upon the top of the strip fasten a piece of 'weather strip," so that there will be formed an air tight joint between the weather strip and the lower sash of the window, whether the latter is closed or raised an inch or two, the lower cross piece of the sash sliding on the rubber of the weather strip as the sash rises. With this fixture the lower sash may be raised enough to admit air between the lower and upper sashes without admitting the least air at the bottom of the window. The air thus entering is thrown up ward and has its "chill taken off" before de scending upon the heads of the occupants of the room.

Breakfast Muffins.

Good Housekeeping tells how to make breakfast muffins: To make breakfast muffins, sift with twelve ounces of flour two heaping tenspoonfuls of Rumford's yeast powder and one teaspoonful of salt; add gradually a cup and a half of milk and two ounces of butter, melted, but allowed to cool before adding. Mix smoothly with a wooden spoon or the hands. Beat whites and yolks of two eggs separately; add yolks, then whites. Bake immediately in mullin rings. This makes about one dozen delicious muffins.

To Remove Ink Stains.

Ink stains, when fresh, can as a rule be removed from cotton and linen goods, and even with such compounds as custard puddings, from carpets, if immediately washed with where it is a feat of skill to skewer the separcold water. Patience and perseverance are required, as the water must be many times changed and the rubbing and rinsing con-Plain basques are short all around, but are tinued until every trace of the stain has disappeared. To remove a dry ink stain, try dipping the part stained in hot milk and used in preference to the spoon when cossible gently rubbing it, on cotton and linea fabrics, and convenient. But to use it when scarcely

A Tasteful Table Decoration.

A very pretty and tasteful table decoration where the housewife is wanting in silver and fine glass service, and yet desires to make a display, consists of a low, flaring basket of light workmanship filled with flowers and their foliage. An attractive center piece may be made by lining a basket with fine green leaves and then filling in with seasonable

An Excellent Way to Cook Onions. desired, there is a fall of the material, or of baking pan, salt, pepper and butter each one, helped there need be no further waiting deep embroidery sewed with scant gathers or and pour a very little of the liquid in which before eating. plaited around this skirt, and the drapery is they were boiled over the bottom of the pan. long enough to conceal the upper part of this Let them brown quickly in the oven and serve hot.

How to Make Snow Cake.

Collect the following ingredients: Threefourths of a cup of butter, two cups of sugar, an invitation should, therefore, reply at once, mythi one cup of milk, one cup of corn starch, two cups of flour, one and one half ten-poonfuls should not be delayed more than a day at the Caron at 1 a a a first a rise cat of baking powder. Mix the corn starch, flour utmost, of baking powder. Mix the corn starch, flour

Serving Pineapples

A good way to serve pencapple, especially when a little tough, as is not to be the case with this fruit at the north, is to cut it into dice, saturate these with sugar and a little wine if desired, and pile them up in a glass asks if the ladies are at home. If they are not like the portion leaders of the south and dish, with a row of sponge cake slices or bot, he may leave one card for each, or one become good citizens. They sold their serlady fingers around the sides.

PHYSIOLOGY AND HYGIENE.

Theories and Experiments to Facts, Every Day Life.

Dr. Hulmann, of Germany, lectured recently on the dangers of living in new houses. According to him, the close fitting of new doors, window sashes and floors prevents the entrance of fresh air from the outside, while the moisture in the pores of new plastering obstructs the transpiration of air through them. For these reasons, together with the consumption of oxygen and formation of carbonic acid in inhabited rooms, he recommends that no dwelling be occupied till its walls are thoroughly dried, which may take a year or two. To hasten the process he advises burning charcoal in the rooms. The carbonic acid thus formed changes the hydrate of lime in the plastering to carbon-ate, and sets free the water of hydration which fills the pores of the plastering until all of it evaporates. Other authorities, nowever, rate the danger of a new house less high than does Dr. Hulmann, provided efficient States. ventilation is supplied.

Don't be Afraid of Cold Air. Many persons are afraid of cold air, especially at night. They shut themselves in close bed rooms where their systems are poisoned and gradually undermined by breathing the bad air. The benefit of air that is cold as well as pure has an enthusiastic advocate in Dr. Oswald. He claims that the remedial influence of fresh air is much increased by a low temperature; so much increased that colds are, in fact, more curable in mid winter than in mid summer. Cold, according to Dr. Oswald, is an antiseptic and a powerful digestive stimulant. Dyspepsia, catarrh and fevers of all kinds can be frozen out of the system. Not by letting the patient | nebulæ in his entalogue, and computed the shiver in a snow bank, but by giving him an extra allowance of warm bed clothing, with the additional luxury of breathing ice cold nir, which, under such circumstances, "becomes as preferable to hot miasma, as cold completed a catalogue of stars and nebulæ spring water to warm ditch water." The observed by her brother, receiving therefor a best brain work, according to the authority gold medal from, and an election to the Astroquoted from, can be done in a cold room.

Sleep a Preventive of Disease.

People have very generally learned the les son that natural sleep is the best medicine of the sick. A scientific writer now calls attention to its power as a preventive of disease. He remarks, as an instance, that sleep taken at the right moment, will prevent an attack of nervous headache. If the subjects of such headaches will watch its coming, they will flud that it begins with a feeling of weariness or heaviness. This is the time the sleep of an hour, or even two, as nature guides, will effectually prevent the headache. If not taken just then it will be too late. After the attack is fairly under way, it may be impossible to get to sleep till far into the night,

Lemon Cure for Hoarseness.

Hot lemonade, taken just before retiring, is a well known remedy for a cold in its first stages. Everybody is not familiar, however, with the lemon cure for an acute attack of hourseness. For this purpose first roast a lemon in the oven, turning it now and then that all sides may be equally cooked. It should not crack or burst, but be soft all through. While the lemon is still very hot, cut a piece from the top, fill with as much sugar as it will hold and eat on going to bed.

One Duty of a Sick Nurse.

Anxiety about the patient, the confinement and the fatigue of the sick room, all combine to rob a nurse of appetite. Still, as a matter of duty, the nurse should take light, nourishing food at stated intervals, and never go sick room, after absence for rest or exercise. This is most important to both nurses and visitors of the sick, especially in infectious cases, and materially diminishes the chances

SOCIAL ETIQUETTE.

Manners and Customs Practiced in Polite Society.

There are many people well fitted for the best society but for ignorance of points of table etiquette, which, though trifles in themselves, are, on the whole, of infinite importance. For instance, where these requirements are not known, if a general cessation of conversation should suddenly occur upon serving the soup, would there be silence in the place! Not at all; the gap would be filled with a continuous bubbling sound from the mouth of some unlucky wight whose mother never taught him to take soup properly. Fortunately, a little instruction and observation of the table manners of the well bred enable one to overcome failings like these. No one need be put to disadvantage by them long.

Fork and Spoon.

Whether the fork ought to be used in eating all sweets, except custards, or whether it is better to use a spoon where slipperiness is an element, furnishes one of the battle grounds of writers on etiquette. In practice some people hunt their ice, for example, with a fork. Some stick their trident into jelly, at the risk of seeing the whole thing slip off like an amorphous, translucent snake. The same ate morsels, and a small sea of juice is left on the plate. This monotonous use of the fork and craven fear of the spoon looks like mere snobbery, says good authority. It is a well known English axiom that the fork is to be possible and decided y inconvenient shows a very great fear of Mrs. Grundy.

The First to be Served at Table.

Opinions vary as to who should be served first at table. Some persons in fashionable society insist that the hostess shoul; be first attended to. It has been pointed out, how. ever, that this fashion originated in aucient times when the hospitable custom of poisoning was in vogue and guests preferred to see the hostess partake of each dish before venturing themselves. Poisoning except by rich. pastry and the like being not now in order, it is breakdowns it is customary to introduce what Bring salted water, to which a little milk generally conceded that when there is but one has been added, to a boil; put in the attendant, the lady guest sitting at the right onions and boil just enough to make them of the host, or the oldest lady, should be sufficiently tender. Then place them in a served first. As soon as the second person is

Answering an Invitation.

In giving a dinner party it is very essential to a hosters to know exactly how many guests she is to entertain. Any doubt on the ser ject is a serious inconvenience. The remient of either accepting or declining. The answer

Card Etiquette.

Turning down the upper right hand corner or end of a enrol signifies that one has called

A visiting eard received stands for a call of courtesy. It is nelmowledged by a call or by sending one's card in return, When making a formal call, a gentlemen

for all Custom varies on this point.

QUESTIONS AND ANSWERS.

Scraps of Science, History, Philosophy and General Information.

Will you answer the following questions? 1. Why is the term "positivism" applied to the Comptist philosophy What was Kant's religious belief?

advocates in America? 4 Did Shakespeare intend to represent the madness of Hamlet as real or feigned? M. L. F. 1. The principal foundation stone of Compte's philosophy is that man cannot know causes, and is only able to refer phenomena to their general laws of existence or suc-

3. Has the pessimism of Schopenhauer many

cession. He overlooked the religious or sentimental side of human nature-in other words, considered only the positive. 2. Kant reasoned faith in God, freedom and immortality, the new birth through the

Saviour, but made the moral element 3. There can be no estimate put upon the followers of any philosopher, in the United

4. Commentators have debated this question for years. No one but the writer of the play could answer it.

Caroline Herschel.

Please tell the date of Caroline Herschel's birth, the chief events of her life and as much as possible about her character. Constant Reader. Born in Hanover, March 16, 1750. Died there Jan. 19, 1848. In her 22d year she went to England to join her brother, Sir William Herschel, and assisted him in astronomical calculations. Between 1786 and 1805 she discovered eight comets, being the first observer of five. She contributed largely to her brother's works, in his name, making the original observations of several remarkable places of 2,500 nebulæ. In 1798 she published her catalogue of stars taken from Flamstead's observations. After her brother's death she returned to Hanover. In 1826 she nomical society of London. She was modest, patient, devoted to a fixed purpose, and to her brother, to whom she was as necessary at home as in the computing room.

The following is taken from an oal manuscript: January 4th, 1774, then reckoned with 8.-G. and to balance all our accounts and there was due him in old ten 29 14s. 9d." Please tell me what is meant by "old ten," sometimes, though rarely, written old tennor?

At the commencement of the last century, owing to overvaluation of silver in France, the heavy silver coins rapidly disappeared from circulation in Great Britain, only the light and worn ones (often 25 per cent, below the standard) remaining. The government undertook to recoin the entire remaining and worn silver, and to make it full weight without raising its value. This only facilitated its export and rendered its circulation more difficult at home; the real value of the coins being so uncertain that the guinea fluctuated in price, as measured by silver, from 21x 6d. to 30s. It was therefore, in 1774, declared that silver should no longer be a tender, except by weight, beyond £25. The amount due, as you have stated, was to be paid without reference to this, or in accordance with the old tender.

Michigan Land.

Will you please state who is land commissioner for the state of Michigan, and his address. Can 1 homestend land in Michigan? EDWIN B. Roscoe D. Dix, Lansing, Mich. Any citizen of the state over 21 years old, not already owning forty acres of land, may homestead not to exceed eighty acres of what is known near a sick person while feeling exhausted. as swamp lands, and may buy an adjoining eighty acres.

Cathay.

To what country does Tennyson refer when "Better fifty years of Europe than a cycle Cathay? Cathay was an ancient name for China.

The Capitol.

How did the District of Columbia and the city of Washington derive their names? In 1791 a commission was appointed for the site of the Capitol of the United States. This commission directed Maj L'Enfant, who was designing ma s of the district, to call it Columbia and the city Washington.

Anne Bradstreet.

Who was the first American poetess? C. The first published volume by any American was by Mrs. Anne Bradstreet, the wife of Simeon Bandstreet, one of the early governors of the colony of Mussachusetts. The volume was published in London in 1650. A more complete edition was published in Boston in 1678.

Lee's Surrender.

Did Gen. Lee surrender under an apple tree! Did he give his sword to Gen. Grant? Gen. Grant gives an account of the surrender, in his memoirs, stating that the agree ment was signed in the house of a Mr. Me Lean, at or near Appointation court house There is a story that Gen. Lee offered his sword and Gen. Grant declined to receive it. There is no truth in the story.

The Amazons.

Were there any such women as the Amazons! Did they have on the banks of the river of that

Ancient historians question the existence of the Amazons. They were said to exist long before the River Amazon was discovered, in the country adjoining the Cancasus. A nation of men called the Gargoreans, inhabiting an adjoining country, separat d by a cange of mountains, were the tathers of their chil dren. They sent their male children to the Gargorgeans, or put them to death. The female children were trained in war, hunting, riding and agriculture.

Takes the Cake.

There is a slaner phrase used to express excellence. When any thing is regarded very flue, it is common in slan : parlance to say "That takes the Will you prease explain how the expression originated and what it means.

Among the colored people at balls and is called a case walk. The men choose partners and the couples walk around the room infusing into their motions all the grace and elegance for which the n gro race is noted. A prizes a same is awarded to the pair which is present and by the follows to have walked the flow of the court is and and artistic fash-

are their people of the enters in

enter, and the remarkant it.

Free Lance. V'hat by the origin of the tire. for lancet

" or rothe and the wan fought to assume such rashifter as Mostly or John Mey a ught in the war of the robeltion. But after the Crussel's they did not vices to the robber barons of the middle ages.





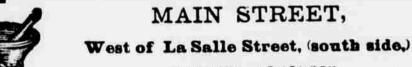
FURNITURE.

The oldest House, The largest Stock, The Best Variety

Of goods in this line in La Salle county.

35 and 37 La Salle Street.

M. KNEUSSL'S DRUG STORE.



OTTAWA, 1LLINOIS. d keep constantly on hand a large and well selected stock of

DRUGS AND CHEMICALS.

All the new and popular Paten Medicines, Extracts and Spices for culinary

Perfumery, Brushes, and Fancy Articles for the Toilet.

Paints, Oils, Varnishes, Window G'ass, &c.

Particular Attention given to the Compounding of Physicians Prescriptions



CONSI

CHICAGO, ROCK ISLAND & PACIFIC R'Y

By reason of its central position, close relation to principal lines East of Chicago and continuous lines at terminal points West, Northwest and Southwest is the only true middle-link in that transcontinental system which invites and facilitates travel and traffic in either direction between the Atlantic and Pacific.

The Rock Island main line and branches include Chicago, Joliet, Ottawa, Le Salle, Pecria, Geneseo, Moline and Rock Island, in Illinois; Davenport, Muscatine, Washington, Fairfield, Ottumwa, Oskaloosa, West Liberty, Iowa City, Des Moines, Indianola, Winterset Atlantic, Knoxville, Audubon, Harlan, Guthris Centre and Council Bluffs, in Iowa; Gallatin, Trenton, St. Joseph, Cameron and Kansas City, in Missouri; Leavenworth and Atchison, in Kansas; Albert Lea, Minneapolis and St. Paul, in Minnesota; Watertown in Dakota, and hundreds of intermediate cities, towns and villages.

THE CREAT ROCK ISLAND ROUTE

Guarantees Speed, Comfort and Safety to those who travel over it. Its roadbed is thoroughly ballasted. Its track is of heavy steel. Its bridges are solid structures of stone and iron. Its rolling stock is perfect as human skill can make it. It has all the safety appliances that mechanical genius has invented and experience proved valuable. Its practical operation is conservative and methodical its discipline strict and exacting. The luxury of its passenger accommodations is unequaled in the West—unsurpassed in the world.

ALL EXPRESS TRAINS between Chicago and the Missouri River consist of comfortable DAY COACHES, magnificent PULLMAN PALACE PARLOR and SLEEPING CARS, elegant DINING CARS providing excellent meals, and between Chicago, St. Joseph, Atchison and Kansas City—restful RECLINING CHAIR CARS.

THE FAMOUS ALBERT LEA ROUTE

In the direct, favorite line between Chicago and Minneapolis and St. Paul. Over this route solid Fast Express Train. run daily to the summer resorts, picturesque ocalities and hunting and fishing grounds of 10 was and Minnesota. The rich wheat fields and grazing lands of interior Dakota are reached via Watertown. A short desirable route, via Senece and Kankakee, offers superior inducements to travelers between Cincinnati, Indianapolis, Lafayette and Council Bluffs, St. Joseph, Atchison, Leavenworth, Kansas City, Minneapolis, St. Paul and intermediate points.

Mediate points.
All classes of patrons, especially families, ladies and children, receive from officials and employes of Rock Island trains protection, respectful courtesy and kindly attention.
For Tickets, Maps, Folders—obtainable at all principal Ticket Offices in the United States and Canada—or any desired information, address,

E. ST. JOHN. E. A. HOLBROOK, R. R. CABLE. Gen'l Tkt. & Pass. Agt. Chicago. Ass't Gon'l M'g'r, Chicage. Pres't & Gen'l M'g'r, Chicago.